

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14TH, 1899.

NUMBER 11

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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Authorized Capital..... £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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RIO DE JANEIRO.**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

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Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter in mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.00 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway where trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The barca trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.10 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Prainha.

On Sundays and holidays the barca train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p. m.**Nova Friburgo:**

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhass at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Maruh. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and at 6.50 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maruh on Saturdays at 3.15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.50 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rosa Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras at 8 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.30, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE

BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita

borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua

1º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the

Church will be closed for repairs. The services will

be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in

the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association

Rua da Quitanda Baptista and Matrigas at times,

to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain,

74, Rua Mendô de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquim, No. 173.—Divine service in Por-
tuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.;

Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy

Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at

6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-
ing at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Cafete, English service at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer

meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese

services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m.

Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School

11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and

4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da

Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at

11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and

7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Calixa 353

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 24, Rua

D. Anna Nery. Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays

11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and

4 p. m. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors

Bartholow and Da Costa de Philadelphia, and Dr.

Rev of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas

44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eilenhuth, German Phy-

sician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting

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operations. Consultations from 11 to 3 p. m. Rua da

Quitanda, No. 42.

Eneas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial

and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in

S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia n. 20 A—

S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20

Rua d'Almeida.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S

AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale,

the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,

German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-

ING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from

noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room

in Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor;

W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,

periodicals, etc., also of left over goods, gratefully

received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cas-

calaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29,

Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open

from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Secretary's office hours

from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues,

President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary;

E. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—All the political prisoners in Uruguay have been released by President Cuestas.

—Owing to the fall in Brazilian exchange the slaughter-houses at the River Plate, it is said, will suspend killings.

—By virtue of a recent amnesty decree the principal Uruguayan revolutionary officers are returning to Montevideo. To cap this foolishness, President Cuestas should restore all of them to their military commands.

—A destructive storm (temporal) visited Argentina on 7th inst., causing great damages in various parts of the country. Ten colonies in the province of Santa Fé were inundated, and several railway lines were broken.

—The Argentine and Chilean boundary commission at Buenos Aires has agreed to disagree. Their findings will now be referred to their respective foreign offices, and will ultimately go to Minister Buchanan for his decision.

—Amongst the concessions declared cancelled of lands in the Chaco are 40,000 hectares to Mr. William A. Nicholson, and 50,000 to Mr. A. W. Brown. The speculator can get sales of 80,000 hectares on easy terms, whilst the mere immigrant cannot get enough to plant a radish in!—B. A. Herald.

—The many friends in Rio of Mr. R. G. Shearer, submanager of the London and Brazilian Bank in Buenos Aires, will be pleased to learn of his marriage on February 25th to Miss Catherine Forester. A thousand good wishes for their wedded happiness will be sent to Dick, in which we heartily join.

—The Phoenix Hotel, in the Bon Marché building, Calle San Martin 780, has come in for a lion's share of popularity, and very deservedly so. It is the only English hotel we have got, and it is a great credit to its proprietors. The rooms are neat, clean, nice and well furnished. The ventilation is perfect. Mrs. Oyler is a charming hostess, which adds much to the comfort of the place. There is not a single room vacant.—B. A. Standard.

—The works of the South Dock have already been begun under the direction of Messrs. Walker & Co., who constructed the Madero Port. The Southern railway has also begun the first thousand metres of the dock, which it is obliged to do by the terms of the contract. The Buenos Aires Southern Dock Company, Limited, has acquired a large piece of land around the dock, which has of course increased the value of land there. It is a pity that Barracas al Sud is not amalgamated with the city.—B. A. Herald.

—Whatever may be the difficulty between Dr. Sanarelli and his wife, the Brazilian government seems to place much credence in his cure for yellow fever for the telegrams from Rio yesterday announced that the Brazilian government intends making a series of experiments with the serum in yellow fever cases. It is also said that some of the steamers plying between Brazilian ports and Europe will carry supplies of this serum to be used in case of an outbreak of the dreaded disease during the voyage.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Bishop Warren arrived on Wednesday night and has put up at the Royal Hotel. Bishop Warren came from the United States down the west coast and over the Andes. He has been visiting the missions and schools in Peru and Chili and preached last Sunday in Mendoza. He will preside over the annual meeting of the pastors on this side of the mountains, commencing next Wednesday night and continuing day and night over the Sunday following. Some sixty congregations, English and Spanish, will be represented in this annual conference, which will meet in the American Church.—B. A. Herald, March 3.

—Our esteemed contemporary in Buenos Aires, the "River Plate Sport and Pastime" with its issue of the 1st inst. passed into a new era in a new garb under the sole control of that all-round sportsman, Mr. J. O. Anderson, as editor and proprietor. We heartily hope it will have better success in its new dress even than in its old one. We see from the latest copy to hand that Mr. R. A. Brookings, who made so good a record as a cricketer in Rio, is making a still better record in Buenos Aires. The players are more numerous, the season longer, and the competition naturally greater. In the week ending March 1st, Mr. Brookings came out second in the batting averages, the first being Lees, the professional who was specially engaged from England. In bowling, Brookings came out fifth.

—Oranges are of prolific growth in Paraguay, being found everywhere, many growing wild. They are cultivated, however, on farms. The orange flourish all the year except in January, February, and March. A seven-year-old tree bears about 1,000 oranges. The orange is one of the most generally used articles of food in Paraguay, forming a staple for the poor, particularly in the country. Hogs are fattened on them. The exportation of oranges commences about the end of May and lasts till November. The boats are loaded all along the river, women with flat baskets on their heads carrying them on board. Most of the oranges are sent to Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In addition to the regular Paraguayan orange, a small, pungent mandarin orange is grown. Another class, known as the sour or bitter orange, is also produced, the skin being used for making marmalade and the blossom for making extract.—U. S. Consul's Report.

—There were 603 births, 79 marriages and 434 deaths in Montevideo in January. The population of the city was estimated at 249,128.

—We are pleased to note that the President of the republic is fulfilling his promises with regard to the Chubut colony and the territory in general. He has issued instructions to the minister of education to open a school at Rawson City on a modern scale at a cost of sixty thousand paper dollars. Another school is also to be built at Trelew, the terminus of the Central Chubut railway, whilst another is to be opened at Gallegos, the questions of masters and teachers being left to the minister. The President has also drawn up a programme for reorganizing the judicial administration of the territory and a building suitable for a law court and its offices is to be erected at Santa Cruz and is to be constructed of timber and galvanized iron at the cost of about twenty thousand dollars. President Roca is interesting himself in the expropriation of a series of plans for the erection of a suitable building in Chubut in which to install a suitable agricultural school. The school will have for its main object education in agriculture and is to be formed on the lines adopted by the British government. The cost of the work will be a quarter of a million dollars.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The police have just unearthed a gang of counterfeiters who had certainly been doing a wholesale business in forging and placing in circulation notes of £100, £20, £5 and 50 centavos well calculated to deceive the sharpest eyes, and it is said that in one single operation of the counterfeiters, they placed in circulation in Corrientes notes with a face value of \$30,000. Naturally the police authorities have been much disturbed because of the large and steadily increasing number of counterfeit notes in circulation and the lack of success that had attended their efforts to find the forgers. The counterfeiters were finally located at 2455 Calle O'Higgins and a descent was made on the place, the police being richly rewarded for they not only captured every person on the premises connected with the gang, but secured a very large amount of counterfeit money all ready to place in circulation and all the presses, lithographic stones, inks, etc., used by them. There were three presses, and box after box of notes, Argentine and Brazilian. There were Argentine notes of \$5, \$20, \$100 to the value of over \$200,000 and over 5,000 Brazilian notes of 50,000 reis, 100,000 reis, etc., having a value of over 25,000,000 reis. There were also stones for printing the shares of the Brazilian Colonizadora Company and thousands of unfinished Argentine and Brazilian notes. It would seem to be high time that counterfeiters were dealt with here with a firm hand and some heavy sentences inflicted on them.—B. A. Standard.

—Only a few short weeks ago, we had to record the death of Mr. E. T. Mullah, the well known senior editor of the Buenos Aires Standard, and now we have to announce the death of Mr. Frank H. Mullah, the younger of the three brothers who have made the name of Mullah a household word to all in the Argentine republic, and to all interested in its affairs. Mr. Frank Mullah died in Buenos Aires on the 28th ult. at the comparatively early age of 53. He possessed the journalistic instinct which has characterized the whole family, though not in as high a degree as his elder brothers, and his contributions to the Buenos Aires Herald bore the signature of "F. H. M." were generally interesting and always readable. In Buenos Aires he was an apostle of charity, and though they differed on his methods none questioned the sincerity of his motives. In private life he was a genial companion, with a frank open manner, generous to a fault, and a good type of the quick witted, impetuous Irishman. As an after dinner speaker he was seen and heard at his best, and the absence of his dashing, cheery personality will be keenly felt at the next St. Patrick's Day dinner, of which last year he was one of the prominent figures. Mr. F. H. Mullah has been in bad health for some months back, and his life was despaired of on more than one occasion, but he seemed to have recovered. The news of his death must have come as a shock to his many friends, with whom we join in sympathy to his bereaved family.

An action has been commenced in the Austrian courts by the Stubel family, with the object of securing a share of the estate of the grand duchess of Tuscany, who died at an advanced age in the castle of Orth, on the shores of the Gmunden lake, the other day, says a correspondent. It may be remembered that the grand duchess left a large share of her fortune in trust for her long missing son, the Arch Duke John, who vanished on the way from La Plata to Valparaiso while on a voyage round Cape Horn. The Stubel family base their claim to a share in the estate bequeathed to him by his mother on the fact that a bona fide and perfectly legal marriage took place between himself and Marguerite Stubel, sister of the popular actress, Lori Stubel, in London, before the registrar of the metropolitan district of Islington, the register being countersigned in due form by the Austrian consul general in London. Inasmuch as the arch duke had ceased to be a member of the imperial family, and had with the sanction of the emperor laid aside his royal rank and prerogatives to become an ordinary Austrian citizen under the name of Johann Orth, he had no need of imperial authority to wed the girl Stubel, since he had become her equal in rank.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Broen & Co.,

GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft»
 in Berlin, and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg,» Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
 (Caixa 508.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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 Norddeutsche Bank in
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and corres-
 pondents.

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Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

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A CHALLENGE.

Drop thy dainty heads a while,
 Flowers rich and rare,
 Ere you meet my lady's smile—
 And find you are not fair.

Fly away, ye little birds,
 Tuneless throats of Spring,
 Lest you hear my lady's words—
 And learn you can not sing.

Call the clouds to cover you,
 Far-off Summer skies,
 Or you'll see a deeper blue
 Within my lady's eyes.

Things below, and things above,
 All things ev'rywhere,
 Challenge not my lady love,
 Or perish in despair.

J. A. FLANN, in St. Paul's.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.**FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

To criticise the habits and customs
 of a people in whose country you are
 temporarily residing, is to take risk of
 giving offence. Of that I am perfectly
 aware. But when there is no animus,
 nothing but the innocent comment of a
 stranger on customs and manners novel
 to him, there ought to be no offence.
 When you go into a strange city, you
 can't help noticing the contrasts, and
 peculiarities, and novelties. If the people
 were exactly like those you left at home,
 and their edifices were similar in design
 and material, you would take very little
 notice of the place. But should it hap-
 pen that the men wear rings in their
 noses, and the women short skirts and
 tinkling bells attached to their slippers,
 you would be full of comment and criti-
 cism. You would doubtless call it
 barbaric and ludicrous for a man to wear
 a ring in his nose, and yet you see
 nothing out of the way in wearing a
 ring on your own finger, nor for your
 wife to wear rings in her ears.

We must criticise, you see, what ap-
 pears to us different from what we are
 accustomed to, and there is really no
 harm in it. The compliment is always
 returned in kind. Did you ever take
 note of the English tourist who goes
 about the world in a cork helmet, Nor-
 folk jacket and sometimes in «knickers»?
 He is very apt to sport a monocle, and
 if he is going into the tropics he is sure
 to have a lot of white stuff wound about
 his helmet. Well, he generally belongs
 to the unsophisticated class and is mak-
 ing his first voyage abroad, after having
 visited a «well-known London outfitter»,
 who change not, and neither see nor
 know that their preconceived ideas are
 not in harmony with those of other

people. Well, I have no doubt these
 extraordinary travellers find Rio a very
 curious place, and I am sure the people
 of Rio find them very curious and
 amusing visitors. The honors of com-
 pliment are certainly easy in this case!

When I first rode out toward the
 Largo do Machado on the tram cars,
 I was intensely interested and amused
 with what I saw—and possibly the
 entertainment was not altogether on
 my side. I was shocked and disgusted
 at some of the customs of the men,
 which I need not describe, and I was
 amused at others. The naked little black
 pickaninnies in the Rua da Lapa, the
 queer signs, the clattering *tamanco*s, the
 vociferous disputes between the black
 hucksters and their customers—it was
 all like a pantomime to me. There was
 nothing like this in the cold north, but
 it was nearer the heart of Mother Na-
 ture perhaps.

Then there were the educated people—
 those who wore silks and ribbons, broad-
 cloth and silk hats. The conventional
 civility and the unconventional rude-
 ness of some struck me with amaze-
 ment, for Fletcher and others had made
 me believe that politeness was so general
 that a man never even entered a public
 vehicle without lifting his hat to its
 occupants. Perhaps this may have been
 the case at an earlier period, but I saw
 very little of it at the time of my arrival.
 I saw that the men did not hesitate to
 stare the ladies out of countenance, and
 I found that they smoked everywhere,
 and even puffed smoke into the ladies'
 faces in the tram cars. In New York,
 where the men are supposed to think of
 nothing but the acquisition of money,
 smoking in a tram car is prohibited,
 and on the ferry boats, one side is set
 apart for ladies and no smoking is
 allowed there. Here, however, I found
 that a big perspiring black in front of
 me was industriously puffing the smoke
 from a villainous black Bahia cigar not
 only into my face, but also into that of
 a delicate-looking white woman seated
 beside him. Two-thirds of the male
 passengers seemed to be smoking, and
 everyone appeared to accept the inflic-
 tion without the sign of a protest.

And then, I noticed that the boys and
 more active men managed somehow to
 secure the shady ends of the seats, and
 when a lady, or an aged person, wished
 to get in, they rarely ever offered to
 move along or to get out. To see a lady,
 or a nurse with a child in her arms,
 struggling to climb into a tram and by
 the knees of a well-dressed young man,
 certainly did not confirm the impression
 I had received about the politeness of
 the people. Of course, the language is
 full of complimentary words, and it
 takes a deal of compliment, both in
 gesture and word, to accomplish any-
 thing, even to the begging of a light for
 your cigar, but these are all superficial.
 The true gentleman is considerate, and
 he will never make a lady climb over his
 knees in a tram car. But this is part
 of a wider subject which I should very
 much like to discuss when the weather
 gets cooler.

As for the custom of turning the
 public street into an impromptu recep-
 tion room, I hardly know what can be
 said. It was a decided novelty to me
 to see well-dressed ladies leaning out of
 the windows by the hour, simply to look
 at the people passing by. They were
 dressed for the evening, and later on the
 appearance of the wooden toothpick on
 the scene showed that they had dined.
 I can't say that I found much fault with
 the custom, for it gave me opportunity
 to look at the pretty girls and to take
 stock of the ancestral portraits on the
 drawing-room wall, but at the same time
 I could not help wondering how they
 could give so much time to mere idle
 curiosity. In some houses a narrow
 balcony gave them an opportunity to
 stand outside, and out in the suburbs a
 1st class custom is that of coming out
 to the gate to sit for an hour or so in
 the early evening. I like that, but I
 can't say as much of those who rest their
 elbows on cushions and lean out of the
 window by the hour. I believe that
 books and magazines will rarely be

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 6.—A terrible storm broke out over Tennessee last evening, killing three persons and causing a considerable amount of material damage.

Rudyard Kipling is rapidly recovering from his recent serious illness.

The Tagalos made an attempt last night to capture the water supply of Manila, but were driven off with heavy loss by the Americans. General Otis telegraphs that he has now completed his arrangements for a forward march against the Tagalos.

MAR. 7.—The Washington government has officially declared that it will not be responsible for the bonds that have been issued by the Cuban Assembly.

An official telegram from Manila states that the Tagalo inhabitants of the Negros island cordially received the American troops that came to take possession of the island.

The troops of the United States, France, and Russia, which were landed in Manila for the protection of the several legations have now been retired as the popular agitation has completely ceased.

MAR. 8.—Telegrams received from Manila say that the Tagalos attempting to march with their artillery on San Pedro, were driven off with heavy loss by the Americans. Another party large party were defeated by General Hale in the bay of Laguna, and 250 men were left on the field.

The recent hot weather in the Philippines has told greatly on the health of the American troops, many of whom are in hospital suffering from complaints incidental to the climate. Fortunately a violent tempest swept over the island of Luzon to-day, which left the atmosphere in a more tolerable condition.

Next week General Otis intends to attack the Tagalo stronghold at Malolos, the seat of the revolutionary government where the principal munitions of war are stored.

The United States government has decided to take no part in the dismemberment of China.

MAR. 9.—The news arriving from Manila continues to cause anxiety throughout the States as it is known that General Hale has evacuated the position he took from the Tagalos.

The weather has again set in extremely hot, and a great number of American soldiers are down with the prevalent fevers. The soldiers belonging to the squadron are also suffering from fever, and amongst those that are stricken is Admiral Dewey.

Rudyard Kipling is now said to have become completely convalescent.

Telegrams from Kingston, Jamaica, say that great preparations are being made there to give a hearty reception to Admiral Sampson's squadron.

It is reported that a tugboat from Norfolk to Philadelphia has sunk at sea, and 12 of the crew were drowned.

Spain.

MAR. 6.—The composition of the cabinet of Sr. Silvela has been almost generally approved throughout the whole of Spain, and it is confidently said that it will have a long term of existence. In the republican ranks, great dissatisfaction has been displayed.

Great disorders have taken place in Valencia where the chief rioters were repatriated soldiers from Cuba, who shouted for bread and clothes as all are without resources, many of them are ill, and the whole in rage.

El Nacional announces that it is about to bring a series of grave charges against some person or persons in high circles which will be proved up to the hilt.

Sr. Silvela has taken office and has dissolved the Cortes. The dissolution was read amidst an indescribable tumult by the outgoing representatives.

General Polavieja, the new minister of war, has submitted a proposal to his colleagues to pay up all arrears of pay to the repatriated soldiers.

MAR. 7.—The republican journal 'El Pais' has been suspended by order of the government.

The republican party held a meeting immediately after the dissolution of the Cortes and solemnly bound themselves to use all the means in their power to oppose the new cabinet and to upset the present form of government.

Agnaldo still persists in demanding seven millions of dollars for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners in his power, but Spain does not wish to pay more than the two millions already offered.

General Polavieja, the new minister of war, intends to propose to the cabinet council a scheme for the thorough reorganisation of the Spanish army, and for its immediate increase.

A storm of indignation has broken out in the press against the action of the government in seizing the printing presses of 'El Pais' and all the copies of the journal that were for sale in the streets.

Sr. Sagasta on taking leave of his colleagues and partisans in the late Cortes earnestly implored them to oppose by all means in their power the Carlist agitation that threatens Spain at the present moment.

MAR. 9.—The government has commenced the payment of the arrears due to the repatriated soldiers from Cuba.

Several of the Spanish papers say that a disagreement has already taken place between Sr. Silvela, the new prime minister, and General Polavieja, the new minister of war,

Great Britain

MAR. 6.—The government has presented a bill to the house of commons to authorise the construction of a network of telephones on a new system all over the city of London, the cost of which will amount to £2,000,000 sterling.

Telegrams from Brussels say that the condition of the Queen of the Belgians is very critical, as she has suffered a relapse. Owing to her 63 years, the worst is expected.

The 'Daily News' severely censures the Prince of Wales for having instituted a new order with which to decorate the subscribers to his Hospital Fund. (We are strongly of opinion that this telegram covers a great misconception. The Prince of Wales has no authority to create a new order, and to decorate for money given would be to legalise in Great Britain what was condemned in France at the time of the Wilson friends. National honors should never be given or be made purchasable by mere money, even in 'Charity's sacred cause'—The Prince's idea, in February 1897, was to organise an additional fund by which the many hospitals might secure an extra £100,000 to £150,000 per annum, and in eleven months of that year only £74,171 were raised in spite of a big boom, and in 1898 not half of that amount was received. To promote charity is an admirable object, but it does not warrant the prostitution of national honors.)

The 'Daily Telegraph' says that the physical and moral condition of Dreyfus is exceedingly low.

Mr. Thomas Cook, the originator of the famous personally conducted trips, died to-day.

The Italian navy has landed a detachment of troops in Suvaia in spite of the prohibition of the Chinese government.

MAR. 7.—In the house of commons to-day, Mr. St. John Brodrick upheld on the part of the government the action taken by the British representative in Moscow, in protesting against the granting of a coaling station to the French by the Sultan of Oman. The subsequent agreement of the British government to the grant had nothing to do with the first steps taken by the British representative.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' correspondent in Madrid asserts that the Carlists are only waiting to find out whether the new Cortes will agree to sanction the terms of peace with the United States or not, to decide on an outbreak. According to the same correspondent, the Carlists have a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and can count on the support of a numerous army.

The London papers attribute the explosion of the powder magazine at Lagouban to the anarchists.

An American syndicate intends shortly to open a system of electric tramways between the principal parts of the city of London.

The Italian government has telegraphed to the British government that if necessary the British troops destined to reinforce the garrison at Kassala can utilise the better roads and shorter distance by going from Massauah and passing through the Italian Erythraean colony.

MAR. 8.—Telegrams from Toulon say that the whole population is seized with panic as the anarchists made an attempt to blow up another powder magazine near there but were discovered in time. In spite of the most diligent enquiries of the police, no arrests have yet been made.

Lord Salisbury is slightly indisposed.

Pran Hong Kong it is reported that Agnaldo has been robbed by the agents he commissioned to buy munitions of war for his party. They have completely disappeared and their whereabouts is unknown.

Great Britain has asked the Chinese government for an extension of territory at Kowloon, the site of the British dock yard at Hong Kong.

The 'Westminster Gazette' is attacking the 'Times' for continuing to censure France for her attitude on the Upper Nile, when the question has been satisfactorily settled by both countries.

MAR. 9.—The 15th May has been fixed for the first sitting of the disarmament conference at La Haye.

Sir William Harcourt has addressed a letter to the 'Times', in which he characterises the recent manifesto of the ritualists as a declaration of rebellion against the established church, and says that a state of absolute religious anarchy exists in England at the present time.

Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, presented the navy estimates to the house of commons to-day, and asked that the navy should be increased by 4,250 men and 9 warships. The total amount of the navy estimates this year is £26,591,000 (or double what it was in 1889). In the course of his speech, Mr. Goschen said that the increase now asked for was made necessary by the increases being made in all the foreign navies. In case the other nations agree to disarm at the disarmament conference, the proposed expenditure will not be necessary, but should no such determination be arrived at, then Great Britain will use the whole vote.

Lord Charles Bessborough has arrived in London, and in the course of an interview with a press correspondent he stated that any one province in China is worth the whole of Africa.

In an important speech in Hull, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, declared that Home Rule still held a foremost position in the liberal programme, and protested against the British occupation of the Sudan.

China still refuses to cede the port of Simun to Italy, and two Italian warships have

arrived at Che-Foo to be prepared for any emergency.

France.

MAR. 6.—The bubonic pest having completely disappeared from Tannatave in Madagascar, the quarantine against vessels from that island has been raised.

Already over 50 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the village of Lagouban, after the explosion the other day.

The court of cassation has held its first session with all the chambers united to open up the Dreyfus enquiry, under the presidency of M. Mezeaux. The first public examinations will probably be held on the 4th proximo.

The Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Germany were amongst the first to send their condolences on the Lagouban disaster.

A slight improvement in the condition of the Queen of the Belgians was reported from Brussels.

MAR. 7.—Up to the present 54 bodies have been found amongst the debris of the powder magazine and village of Lagouban. M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, attended by high officials of the army and navy, visited the scene of the disaster, and afterwards visited the sufferers in the hospitals. The bodies of those killed were buried to-day amidst general grief. Twelve large hearses conveyed the coffins to the cemetery, through streets densely packed with spectators. Amongst those who formed the funeral cortege were M. Lockroy and his staff, and the principal civil and military authorities of Toulon.

On the occasion of taking his seat as president of the senate, M. Fallieres made an eloquent speech in the course of which he said that there were already symptoms of the country returning to its normal calm and that he had every confidence that the army would accept the decision of the court of cassation on the Dreyfus case, whatever the verdict might be that was given. The speech was heard throughout with the greatest attention, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

The French government has informed the government of Italy that it will be pleased to see the latter country taking a position in the Celestial empire in common with the rest of the other European nations.

MAR. 8.—At 11 o'clock on the night of the 7th inst. an attempt was made to blow up the marine arsenal at Toulon by anarchists. The sentry on duty, through the darkness of the night saw a man trying to sneak past him. Finding himself discovered, the man fired three shots at the sentry, none of which took effect. The sentry gave the alarm and chased the anarchist as far as his post would allow him. He, however, saw that there were six men concerned in the attempt. Next morning, 12 dynamite cartridges were found near the arsenal walls. All attempts to trace the dynamitists have failed up to the present.

The trial of MM. Paul Deroulede and Marcel Habert for inciting the soldiers of the Reutilly barracks to attack the Elysée is expected to be disposed of before the 15th inst.

M. de Freycinet, the minister of war, said in defence of his army estimates that it was necessary to increase the number of the French army, although he had no intention to try and bring it up to the numerical strength of the German army. He added that the French artillery was without a rival.

M. Lockroy is of opinion that the explosion at Lagouban was probably due to the anarchists.

MAR. 9.—In spite of the abundant rains that have fallen, the mid-Lent festivities throughout France this year were very animated.

The Papal nuncio to France, Monsignor Clari, archbishop of Viterbo, died to-day from an attack of cerebral hemorrhage.

The Queen of the Belgians has suffered a relapse, and all fears are entertained for her safety. All the members of her family have been summoned to Brussels.

The 'Gaulois' says that the attempt to blow up the marine arsenal at Toulon was really nothing more than a piece of practical foolery on the part of some jokers who wanted to keep alive the excitement occasioned by the explosion at Lagouban. (Jokes of that kind should be capped by the joke of penal servitude for a term of years.)

THE exchanges at the New York Clearing House on Thursday, January 5th, aggregated \$315,236,182.70, which would appear to be a fairly good day's business.

THE latest profession conceived by a woman is that of a dinner taster. She is a product of Parisian refinement, and spends a portion of each day visiting houses and tasting dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes. That the business is lucrative may be judged from the fact that she is richly rewarded in a cab. Another profession is that of the pawn-broker's agent. She goes to the pawnshop with articles belonging to those having a slight need of money. She obtains the highest sum procurable on the items pledged and receives a commission or a percentage on the amount obtained. Another woman earns a living by 'breaking in' boots for members of the upper circles. She simply wears them for a few days till they become comfortable for their owners. She only wears a pair two hours a day. Half a crown a pair is an average fee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Permit me to claim a little of your space to correct one or two misleading statements in the last issue of 'The Church Echo.'

It is there said that for some years past there has been an average attendance at the Sunday morning services of about 70—out of a possible, say, 1200. Is there not something wrong somewhere?—Most assuredly. One would like to know what authority the Chaplain (for the 'Editorial' bears the most unmistakable internal evidence of not being from the usual pen) has for such a statement. Possibly, if those 1200 are eliminated we shall get a little nearer the 'possible attendance.'

There always has been, and there always will be, a great difficulty in getting the people to come to Church. It is a difficulty not unknown even in England, I believe; and, if a true sense of religious duty is lacking, they will be as little attracted by ritualistic services as by average pulpit oratory. It is not given to every cleric to be a St. Chrysostom, but I venture to think that the earnest preaching of the Gospel of Christ appeals more to a congregation than, for instance, preaching that recalls the familiar

*Some talk of Alexander,
And some of Hercules;
Of Conan and Lysander,
And Alcibiades.....*

Nor do we look to the Chaplain as the one man in Rio who ought to have the fullest knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs. I think the writer of the 'Editorial' has let the wish be father to the thought, probably; but I waive the point, and think the more. As to his 'best being the bond of union between all churchmen,'—who, may I ask, had the unpardonable levity to stir up dissensions among us by actively introducing the 'burning question' of ritualism?

Nor is it correct to say that the Trustees claim to control the character of the services. No one knows better than Mr. Crawshaw, that the action of the Trustees was limited to requesting him to continue the services of the Church according to the Prayer Book,—just as he found them on taking charge,—and not to introduce innovations that were distasteful to many members of the congregation. As the Church is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and Mr. Crawshaw's chaplaincy may at any time be cancelled by formal notice, the very unbecoming attitude he has thought fit to assume is all the more to be regretted. We should have expected something different from our Chaplain.

Yours truly,

A LAYMAN.

Rio, 10th March, 1899.

To the Editor of 'The Rio News.'

Sir,—I have read the 'Editorial' in the last number of the 'Church Echo,' the mainly one of which has given me the greatest pleasure, and I thoroughly agree with all that Mr. Crawshaw says there.

By all means let us have an ornate service at our Church, and let those whose gloomy Puritanical natures do not permit them to enjoy it, either stay away or start a place of worship of their own. I agree with Mr. Crawshaw that greater variety of services to suit people of different views would have the effect of drawing large congregations, and that the absence of this variety is the cause why young men are so rarely seen at our Church services. Instead of some people making all this fuss now, how much better if when Mr. Crawshaw assumed the editorship of the Church magazine in the middle of last year they had responded to his invitation to discuss the 'burning question' of Ritualism in the columns of the 'Church Echo'! We should by this time have been prepared to re-open our Church with an ornate service and fitting ceremonial, instead of having to look forward to a continuance of the cold and tame services of former years.

I have the honour to sign myself,

Your obedient servant,

A RITUALIST.

12th March, 1899.

THE astronomer Pab prophesies the collision of a Biela's comet with the earth on November 13th next. This will not much affect the Bolsas. Another French astronomer in his meteorological almanac for this year writes:—Nov. 13th: Collision with Biela's comet, end of the world.—Nov. 14th: Fine weather!

This latter prophet evidently sees into the next world as well as this. It is satisfactory for most of us that there will be fine weather the day after the sun, but we have no doubt there are some who would prefer rain, including those subscribers of ours who have not yet paid up. These fortunately are few, but they would be wise to have a duly receipted account in their pockets on the 13th November to thoroughly enjoy the fine weather of the 14th.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14th, 1899.

THE principal subject of discussion last week was that of the attitude of foreign bankers toward the burning of currency on account of the funding loan. So far as we are informed, there was no occasion whatever for criticism, for the banks here are not principals in the transaction, and can only act under instruction from home. When the subject was brought before the principals in London, instructions were promptly sent out for the bank managers here to not only give their support to the proposal, but to urge its prompt realization. From this it will be seen that there was absolutely no foundation for that outburst of chauvinism which has characterized the comments of certain journals during the past week. In the first place, there was a very serious indiscretion at the Treasury, from which we presume the news had been given out that the foreign bank managers were refusing to attend the incineration of bank notes. If the minister thinks he can force a hesitating hand by employing a few noisy newspapers to denounce his opponents, he is making a serious mistake. The foreign capitalist and merchant are as deeply interested in the development and prosperity of this country as any Brazilian, and much more so than the political parasites and adventurers who are making so much noise. If objections are made to any measure, it is because injury to the country is anticipated. The foreigner may err, or he may be blinded by purely personal interest, but on the whole his own fortune depends on public prosperity. It is worse than foolish, therefore, to accuse him of systematic hostility to Brazil.

THE so-called leading journal here in Rio should really study geography and contemporary history before presuming to expose its ignorance to the people of Brazil. On the 10th inst. it published a fine specimen of its ignorance in a telegram from Buenos Aires, of which we give a literal translation. "Telegrams received from Caracas announce the defeat of the Bolivian revolutionists by the troops of President Alonso. Calabozo was occupied by the legalists." We would like to know how long Caracas has been a centre for transmitting early news of what is taking place in Bolivia, and what business had President Alonso's legalists to occupy the important city of Calabozo in Venezuela? These are not questions that every schoolboy can answer.

THE appointment, which is announced, of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco to represent Brazil in negotiations for the settlement of the British Guiana boundary dispute, will meet with general approval. There are but few Brazilians who are as well equipped for such a commission. His diplomatic experience under the empire, his subsequent career as a legislator, his professional ability, his scholarly attainments, especially in English history and literature, all these will be of advantage to him in such a mission. He speaks English perfectly, and is sure to be a *persona grata* at Whitehall. We take pleasure in congratulating the government on his choice, and we heartily congratulate Dr. Joaquim Nabuco on an appointment which gives him an opportunity to re-enter his country's service.

THE appointments thus far made of representatives to the forthcoming international juridical congress to be held in this city, do not inspire us with much hope for good results. The appointments thus far made by the governors of states, so far as we have been advised, are principally of lawyers who are better known as politicians, and with the exception of the law school representatives we have not seen the name of a single leading jurist among the appointments. Perhaps we have overlooked the names of some of these men, but should the congress meet without Brazil being represented by such eminent lawyers and jurists as Ruy Barbosa, Silva Pinto, Lafayette, Ouro Preto, Ferreira Vianna, José Hygino and others whose names will readily occur to our readers, a very serious mistake will be made. We do not recall what the congress proposes to do, but if it is worth assembling at all, it deserves the services of men who are already eminent in their profession. If its objects are purely political, then its title is a misnomer, and the deputies and politicians composing it will not be out of place. But if it is designed to harmonize and consolidate the laws of various states and countries in matters of mutual interest, then the services of jurists of sound learning and extended experience are required.

LAST week the *Jornal do Commercio* gave us a very curious calculation to show how disinterested and honest the government is in the conversion of the 1889 gold bonds, and to make the figures came out satisfactorily it worked out the average interest in currency yielded by these gold bonds during the last five years. Such pleading is tricky, for it juggles with values and picks out only what suits a special line of argument. It must be borne in mind that the 1889 bonds were paid for with gold, and that 4 per cent. gold interest on *apólices* bought with gold is not exorbitant. After stating that the exchange of 1,000 of the 1889 loan (gold) will be for 1,800 of the 1897 loan (currency), the *Jornal* states that the latter will yield 10.50 per cent., while the former yielded an average of only 8 1/2 per cent. during the last nine years. But why go back nine years? Why not compare the present yield of the two investments? According to our calculations, 1,000 of the 1889 4 per cent. loan will yield 405 gold per annum, which at 6 3/4 d. per milreis is equivalent to 1605 currency. The 1,800 of the 1897 6 per cent. currency loan, which it is proposed to substitute for 1,000 of the 1889 loan, will yield 108 currency per annum. From this it will be seen that the holders of the 1889 loan will lose just 52 interest, currency, at present exchange, on every *apólice* they are compelled to exchange. This is a very considerable loss. And if we consider the foreign holders of these bonds, who have no use for our currency, the calculation shows that the 1,800 will yield only 278 gold, or 1 1/2 less than the yield of an *apólice* of the 1889 loan. The London holder of an 1889 *apólice* is therefore asked to submit to a loss of £19.3 a year in interest, and to exchange his bond worth 1,000 in gold, for bonds worth 1,800 in currency, when the equivalent at 6 3/4 d. is actually 4,000! This is what the *Jornal* calls honesty, and proves it by taking a nine years average of currency equivalents! The *Jornal* is playing a very interesting rôle just now!

AND then, before we accept the dictum of the *Jornal do Commercio* about the honesty of the government, we want to know how the foreign holders of these bonds are to be treated. It will be remembered that this loan was issued in London, Paris and other foreign markets, as well as here in Rio de Janeiro. It is therefore in part a foreign loan, as calls for subscriptions were published in all those markets. And still further the bonds themselves state what the interest is to be in the circulating mediums of those countries. How, now, will the minister deal with this complication? In justice, the foreign bondholder and the national bondholder should be treated alike, and the holders of the several foreign loans should also be treated alike. But the minister proposes to pay the foreigner 5 per cent. gold in funding bonds, guaranteed by the customs receipts, and the national 6 per cent. currency on 1,800 which shows a loss of 52 a year on each bond. To avoid this inequality he is compelled to convert the foreign holdings of 1889 bonds as well, with the result that he offers the foreign bondholder 1,800 in currency bonds, equivalent to 450 gold, for 1,000 gold nominal, or about 600 gold market value. The holders of other Brazilian issues are to retain their investments and profit by the improvement in the financial situation which the government promises, but the holders of the 1889 issue are required to submit to an arbitrary reduction of 55% in the face value of each 1,000 bond, or of about 19% in the current value. Is this honest? Is it good policy?

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram of the 11th inst. says that reports received from various localities in the state of S. Paulo indicate that the coffee crop will exceed previous estimates.

—The important industry of coffee-growing has been for some years carried on in Queensland, where there are considerable areas of tropical coast lands suitable for the cultivation of the coffee plant. A quantity of unhusked coffee berries has just arrived from the colony for introduction in Mincing Lane. Half a dozen leading firms of brokers have reported

upon this Queensland coffee, which they state to be well cured and dried, and to compare well with the Central American article in general quality. They advise that the industry should be briskly followed up in Queensland. —*London Grocer.*

From a report to the British Foreign Office we learn that the cultivation of coffee in Hawaii is extending, but up to the present no large estates have been opened, the area planted being made up of a number of small holdings. It is difficult to obtain exact information as to the area under cultivation, but the following figures are approximately correct:

	Number of acres.
Trees over three years old.....	550
Trees from one to three years old.....	1,050
Trees under one year old.....	400
Total.....	2,000

In addition, there is a fair area of what is known as wild coffee—that is, coffee which has not been scientifically planted or subjected to the more approved methods of pruning, etc., but which has been allowed to grow almost entirely wild. The export of coffee in 1897 was 337,458 pounds, or nearly double that of 1896.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There are said to be several cases of yellow fever a Macaco and at Paralyba do Sul.

—It is asserted that the officers and soldiers at Chopim have received no pay since September.

—Afonso Coelho arrived in S. Paulo on the 10th inst. and was lodged in the casa de detenção.

—The governor of Pará has appointed Deputy Augusto Montenegro to represent that state at the juridical congress.

—The burglars who had robbed the house of Francisco Brito, succeeded in making their escape from the Campos jail on the 10th inst.

—We see by some of our S. Paulo exchanges that the congress of agriculturists is called to meet at Campinas, in that state, on the 25th inst.

—Yellow-fever has again broken out at Itá, São Paulo, and a sanitary commission has been sent there from the state capital to take charge.

—Minister Bryan, Consul-general Seeger and Lient. Shipton returned to Petropolis on Sunday after a very pleasant week's trip in Minas-Geraes.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has appointed Dr. Americo Lado Leite Pereira to represent that state in the approaching juridical congress.

—The São Paulo law school will be represented at the approaching juridical congress by Barão de Raulino, Conselheiro Leoncio de Carvalho and Dr. João Monteiro.

—On the 3rd inst. Senator Porciuncula addressed a letter to the executive committee of the partido republicano fluminense resigning the presidency of that committee.

—It is said that the 33rd battalion, stationed at Macaé, has received no shoes nor clothes since July last, and the men are now compelled to go barefooted, or in *lambas*.

—In February there were registered at Petropolis 77 deaths, of which 54 were of children; it would appear from this that the healthfulness of Petropolis has been over-estimated.

—A letter from Araxá, Minas Geraes, gives an account of a hail storm that killed fowls, pigs and calves and caused other damage. Some of the hailstones are reported to have weighed over a kilo!

—Vicente Machado, the boss of Paraná, feels aggrieved over the report of Secretary Beaumont on the Brazilian financial situation. He has been protesting ever since the *Jornal* published a translation of it.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro is said to have decided to interfere in the Campos muddle. Some time ago, it will be remembered, he vetoed a bill voted by the state legislature for regulating the question.

—On the 8th inst. various foreign medical practitioners in São Paulo, who hold diplomas from foreign schools, applied to the *juiz de direito*, Dr. Hypolito Canargo, through their lawyers, for recognition of their right to practice medicine freely.

—A Natal telegram of the 8th says that friends of Senator Pedro Velho have been giving Dr. Olympio Meira, father of the vice-governor of Rio Grande do Norte, a beating. We are coming to a fine pass if the fathers must suffer for the ambitions of their sons.

—It is stated that there were disturbances at the election held on the 1st inst. at Corumbá in the state of Mato Grosso. Although the electoral board had made no application for troops, a detachment of 40 soldiers of the 2nd artillery made its appearance at the voting place. Several persons were wounded.

—Although the superior tribunal of Alagoas recommended Desembargador Rodrigues de Araújo to represent that state at the approaching juridical congress, the governor has appointed Deputy Aroxelas Galvão. It will be an interesting congress of jurists, if no really able jurists are appointed to attend it.

—On the night of the 4th inst. burglars broke into the office of Messrs. Rose & Knowles, at Santos, and while trying to break open the safe were detected by the private watchman of the house. Shots were exchanged, and while the watchman went for help the thieves escaped. There were no policemen in the vicinity.

—It is reported that Concillor Luiz Vianna, governor of the state of Bahia, intends visiting ex-President Prudente de Moraes at Piracicaba, S. Paulo. This visit and the present attitude of Senator Porciuncula are, perhaps, signs of greater activity in the party organized in 1897 for the defence of the policy of President Prudente de Moraes.

—A Bello Horizonte telegram of the 8th inst. announced the arrival there on the 7th of Minister Bryan, Consul-General Seeger and Lient. Shipton, who were formally received by the authorities and escorted to their hotel. They then called on the governor, who promptly sent his aide-de-camp to return the call. They were cordially and hospitably entertained and expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the city and its various attractions.

—The controversy between the merchants and municipality of São Paulo over increased taxes, is becoming interesting. An advocate of the former, Dr. Roldolpho Faria, is publishing a series of letters in the *Diário Popular*, in which he states that the prefect declared some time ago that he would pay no attention to collective reclamations, and that the municipal authorities have shown favoritism in the imposition of the new taxes. As an illustration he says that the tax imposed on Mr. Herman Burchard, merchant, who is a member of the municipal council, has been increased only 25 per cent., while on Messrs. Silomão & Monteiro it has been increased by 120 per cent., on Messrs. João Didier & Co., 180 per cent., and on Messrs. Gaspar & Co. 160 per cent. The essence of good government is justice, and there is no justice in favoritism, producing unequal taxation.

THE VACANT PULPIT IN S. PAULO.

To the Editor of the "Rio News"

Dear Sir.—It is reported here on good authority that the Rev. George Craven has announced his intention of returning from England to S. Paulo to resume the duties of British chaplain in this city, if his medical adviser can be induced to sanction his doing so.

Before this happens I think it only fair to Mr. Craven that his mind should be disabused of certain false impressions under which it is evident he labours regarding his place in the estimation of the congregation here. When Mr. Craven left S. Paulo it was understood that he had done so for good and all; that for certain private reasons of his own he had abandoned definitively his post of chaplain; and the question for the church committee was that of finding another to fill his place. So far as I am aware, however, no move was made in this direction; it being left to the South American Missionary Society, which pays £200 out of the annual stipend of £450 attached to the post, to nominate his successor.

After an interval, however, statements became current regarding a change of intentions on the part of Mr. Craven. People were asked to leave that since his return to England Mr. Craven had suffered greatly with his eyes; and it was exceedingly doubtful whether his medical adviser would allow him to risk the effect on them of the climate of S. Paulo. What Mr. Craven's medical adviser knows about the climate of S. Paulo is uncertain. It is at least possible, however, that he has formed his opinions on that subject from information supplied him by Mr. Craven. We did not hear that there was anything wrong with Mr. Craven's eyes while he was living in S. Paulo; yet if there had been it would have been passing strange if everybody had not known it!

According to this it would appear that all decision as to what was to be done regarding the vacant pulpit in S. Paulo depended on Mr. Craven and his medical adviser. These two worthy gentlemen had in their hands the patronage of the S. Paulo living, such as it is.

But if the doctor forms his opinions as to the climate of S. Paulo on that entertained, or professed, by Mr. Craven, then such decision practically rests with Mr. Craven alone, and the S. Paulo pulpit is his, to do what he likes with.

It is true, I believe, that a few weeks ago, the church committee passed a resolution to the effect—I have not seen the text of it—that Mr. Craven should be allowed to return if he wished to do so. But we had heard much of the fluctuations of Mr. Craven's intentions long before this happened; and it seems certain he never dreamt that any such permission was necessary. I am further informed that Mr. Craven intends to make his return conditional on certain rather expensive alterations to be made in the parsonage, and so on.

Were this an instance of a beloved pastor returning to a flock which discolorately mourned his absence, one might find Mr. Craven's conduct less provocative of comment; but it is necessary that Mr. Craven should be made aware of that which a somewhat too favourable estimate of his own merits—a sort of moral eye affection—apparently prevents his perceiving for himself; namely, that he is, to say the least of it, not personally popular in S. Paulo. I make this statement advisedly, as the result of enquiries in various directions among the members of his late congregation. Let me premise that there is not the shadow of an intention to state or insinuate that Mr. Craven's personal life and conduct were not irreproachable; no one denies or questions the fact.

But there are other considerations. Mr. Craven is, rightly or wrongly, regarded as a man who in view of the cordial support extended to him by the congregation during the whole of his stay in S. Paulo, has behaved in an ungrateful manner, and shown himself chronically discontented and exigent. Gifted

it must be said, with abilities of the most moderate order, he has indiscreetly assumed airs of educational and other superiority, complaining of the difficulty of meeting with clergymen, or of men with whom he could converse on terms of intellectual equality. As to the first, he could surely not expect the congregation to keep a spare clergyman on two for him to talk to as to the second difficulty, I have heard its existence admitted, though not, perhaps, in the sense intended by Mr. Craven.

Having in a parabolical sermon on the subject of "the labourer and his hire" delivered a year, or so, after his assumption of the chaplaincy expressed himself as dissatisfied with his salary, the latter was increased. A rent free paragonage was promptly subscribed for, built, and handed over for his use; and that in such a way that his residence with its ample grounds and the church, were all contained within a ring fence. A pulpit and lectern were provided at his request, something was done towards ornamenting the interior of the church, efforts were made not without success, to improve the music, both vocal and instrumental, and support was accorded to him in every possible way. But about this time Mr. Craven decided that he would like a six months holiday trip to England, at the expense of the congregation. The committee is considering the matter, he was heard to remark on the occasion in question and if they say No, I shall know what to do.

The committee came to the conclusion that the request could not be granted. It is perhaps unnecessary to connect the remark with the event, but we now know what Mr. Craven's idea.

By the way, our Church Committee's number is incomplete, two of its members having long since taken their final departure from S. Paulo; the one for Rio, the other to settle down in England.

It was, therefore, only a fragmentary Committee—a sort of Rump Parliament—which voted for Mr. Craven's re-appointment.

But would it have been within the limits of even a complete and perfect Committee's powers to select and appoint a new chaplain without consulting the congregation? Suppose the committee had thought fit to appoint a Slander, a Mormon, or a Dancing Devil to the chaplaincy, would such appointment hold good? Not unless ratified by the congregation and approved by the Bishop, you answer. If so, then Mr. Craven's appointment should be equally regarded as in suspense until after the next general meeting; and he ought to be advised accordingly. To do otherwise would be to grant absolute and arbitrary powers to the committee of a kind which, to do them justice I believe they have no wish to possess.

Still, as a matter of principle, let us be careful not to commit our trust to committees, nor put our trust in trustees.

Otherwise we may wake up some fine morning, as others have done, to find our hind legs being hooked at by an amateur bishop in a tweed jumper; some Tom, Dick, or Harry who claimed to have paid for the church out of his own pockets—some overweening prig with a twist for applying commercial trickery to church affairs, who will contract our parson out of his responsibility to his bishop, and teach him to kiss the toe of a Twopenny-Halfpenny Methodist lay Pope with a Banker's Back Parlour for a Vatican.

Outro ponto. People who cast their bread upon the waters in the form of subscriptions to foreign missionary societies usually picture the objects of their Christian charity as innocent black, brown, or red fellow-creatures clopping about in a state of nature, with strings of beads round their waists and little else to wear but an engaging smile, and no prosperous coffee exporters, exchange brokers and dry goods merchants. For the South American Missionary Society to assist such as these seems to me an improper application of the funds in its charge; and I suggest that, at all risks and hazards, the allowance now made in favour of St. Paul's Anglican Church, S. Paulo, be respectfully and gratefully declined. This is no missionary station—at any rate for a missionary who speaks no Portuguese. Now, *en passant*, Mr. Craven is undoubtedly of the staff of which missionaries are made. The S. A. Missionary Society can with perfect safety arrange for his despatch to Zululand, Basutoland, or Timbuctoo and he will do them credit. I can imagine nothing more entirely suited to the infant intelligence of the children of Darkest Africa than the sermons of our late pastor.

I decline to believe that the English-speaking colonies of S. Paulo and Santos, for whose benefit the church exists, and at whose call its services are always ready, will allow the institution to be snuffed-out for want of £200 a year.

The fact that we have to ask the South American Missionary Society for £200 per annum towards our church funds is discreditable no doubt; but the discredit lies at the door of Santos, and not of S. Paulo. The English speaking firms of Santos, being chiefly exporters of coffee, do not suffer from the hard times as do the importing houses of S. Paulo. They are at all times richer, too, and more numerous. They are glad on certain occasions to make use of the services of an English parson, yet, probably because the matter has never been properly placed before them, they pay nothing at all towards the support of the only English-speaking church in the state. Santosians have this saying: that "whenever Paulista want money they go to Santos for it." Well, they went to Santos for money for church funds last year, and according to the Church Report, received some Rs. 50,000 for

the whole twelve months! What is £200 among so many? Let Santosians 'stump up' that sum yearly, and free the English Church from its beggarly position as regards the Missionary Society.

São Paulo has done her part; let Santos do as much, or half as much. I place the Santosians in this dilemma: that if they are all heathens they ought to pay to have the gospel preached to them; and if they are *not* heathens, then they ought to pay to support the church. Fix it how you like, they must pay; and the sum required won't break them!

Meanwhile, if Mr. Craven really means to return to S. Paulo he would do well to enquire whether the remarks herein contained fairly represent existing feeling; and in the affirmative case, turn his attention a little more to caring for the needs of his congregation, and a little less to advertising his own.

I enclose my card, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

GARGOYLE.

S. Paulo, 5th March, 1899.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that the prefect of Bello Horizonte has decided to make a contract with Engineers Hermillo Alves and Francisco Peio for a train to run in that town.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 4th March were 306,285,380 as against 421,185,597 for the corresponding week of last year.

—Traffic has again been suspended on the Sapucaia railway. This has naturally caused much inconvenience and serious loss to persons living along the route, some of whom, it is said, are so enraged that they threaten to tear up the track.

—We cannot learn whether there is any truth in the report that ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino has been authorized to negotiate for the sale or lease of the Central railway. It is possible that he may be endeavoring on his own account to organize a syndicate for making an offer to the government for that road.

—Some days ago Mr. Gunning, superintendent of the Minas and Rio Railway, sent a telegram to the minister of finance remonstrating against the retention of money collected for his road in January by the Central railway. The minister, it seems, took offence at Mr. Gunning's remonstrance and returned the telegram. On account of the extreme difficulty in obtaining money from the national treasury Mr. Gunning very properly objects to its being deposited in that establishment.

SHIPPING NOTES

—We are advised that the Lamport & Holt steamers for New York will henceforth sail on Wednesdays, instead of Saturdays. This change is made to accommodate River Plate passengers who do not like to stop over from Tuesday or Wednesday to Saturday. It is a mystery to us why the change was not made before, for the fears of the passengers of the south have often led them to return home *via* Europe rather than spend three or four days in Rio.

—The Italian cruiser «Btore Pianonosa» flagship of the South Atlantic squadron arrived here on Friday with Vice Admiral Alfredo di Brocchietti on board. She came direct from Bahia and on her way down had a fatal case of yellow fever on board, the victim, a mariner, being buried at sea. On this account she has remained in quarantine at Flores Island, where disinfection is being carried on. So far no further case is reported from on board. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 26.

—Trade with the Brazilian coast has been active with regard to fixtures, one steamer has been taken up on 6 months' time charter to trade between the River Plate and Pará, five sailing vessels have been chartered to convey corn, hay and jerked beef to different ports up the coast, while the regular traders find no difficulty in filling up at full current rates. Flour shipments to Santos are very small, but wheat parcels are beginning to go forward more freely, owing to the protection now being afforded to Brazilian millers by the customs laws. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Men of war come and go to this port like swallows and among fresh arrivals expected in the River Plate in the course of a few days is the United States cruiser «Bulwer» which will remain here for about a week on her way round to San Francisco and thence most probably she will cross over to the Philippines, if Aguinaldo and his coloured subjects do not find it convenient to accept the dictum of the Stars and Stripes before then. The United States cruiser «Wilmington» is also due early this month at Montevideo, having been commissioned to the South American station. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—There is always one official who is prominently before the public in connection with shipping matters. Until the present Brazilian consul took charge of that consulate, his predecessor was the *habe-nos* in shipping circles. The clearing of a steamer for a Brazilian port was a herculean task. The ex-consul was so filled with consular dignity that it was impossible to present a document at that office that would meet with the approval of the retrograde and uncivil official. His petty objections were annoying in the extreme as they frequently led to the detention of steamers. Fortunately, his place was lately filled by a gentleman and announcements have disappeared. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 11th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Wordsworth*, for New York, were the following: Mr. Benjamin da S. Dias, Mrs. Keelman, nurse and child, 1 third class passenger, and 3 in transit from the River Plate.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Clyde*, were the following: From Buenos Aires: Mr. and Mrs. Millar and child, Mr. A. Isella, wife and 2 children, Victor Armas and Mr. Guillermo Zanti. From Montevideo: Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Barros, Mr. Silvino d'Amara, Mr. Joaquim S. Couto, wife and 4 children and Mr. S. M. de Carvalho.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Clyde*, left Rio on the 8th inst. with the following passengers: From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Benn, Mrs. Helen MacCarthy and child, Miss Annie Melville, Messrs. W. Arnold, H. Beaumont and G. B. Stevens. For Cherbourg: Mrs. S. Pinho, Miss Bailey Pinho, Mr. Walter Pinho and Mrs. Hedwig Gloger. For Lisbon: Mrs. Anna Maria da Conceição. Mr. Francisco P. Dantas, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. Januario P. de Freitas and wife, Messrs. Joaquim José A. de Moura, Vittorio Mounzini, Antonio J. Costa e Silva, José Joaquim da Costa, Guilherme V. Noronha Mendes, wife and children, Miguel R. de Cruz, M. Cardoso Anshory, Antonio G. da Silva and Mrs. Clara Mendonça. For Pernambuco: Mr. A. G. Fontes. For Bahia: Messrs. Fred. Berno, Bento de Castro José Godoy e Vasconcellos, F. Müller, Clemente Mendes and José da Costa, Mrs. Josephina Cerqueira Pinto, Colonel Gustavo de C. Brito, Dr. Arthur Rios and Dr. Pedro Caminha.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that Gen. Rodrigues Silles has been appointed to succeed Gen. Carlos Telles in the command of the garrison of Bagé.

—Unless the local press is again mistaken, Gen. Carlos Telles has at last really obtained permission to go to Rio Grande do Sul. It is stated that he will leave to-day.

—A Santa Cruz on Friday a girl of 12 years of age heroically undertook to rescue her little brother from the flames of a burning house. Unfortunately her clothes took fire and she was burned to death.

—The printers attached to the *Jornal do Commercio* intend to organize an exposition next year to celebrate the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil, by which they hope to show what progress printing has made in Brazil.

—In the midst of the misfortunes that now overwhelm the country it is gratifying to learn that President Campos Sales has been able to explain in a satisfactory manner why he failed to see ex-Congressman Zama after keeping him waiting for over four hours.

—Among recent departures we note that of Mr. A. H. Thompson, who left for Santos yesterday by the «Rei de Portugal» to open the new branch of the London and River Plate Bank in that city. On the same day Messrs. J. N. Applin and C. A. Webb of the British Bank of South America, arrived here from Bahia, and were transferred to the «Rei de Portugal» for Santos.

—We have been unable to ascertain the object of the recent attack on Rothschild and on foreign banks in this city, which seems to us to be as senseless as the attack made in 1896 on *The Rio News* and on the *Times* correspondent. Experience ought to have taught the government that the encouragement of Jacobin sentiments is contrary to the best interests of the country.

—The many friends of Mr. C. F. M. Taylor were startled on Friday last by rumors of that gentleman having been taken seriously ill. We have made enquiries and are glad to say that the only ground for the reports was that Mr. Taylor had a slight attack of faintness owing to the excessive heat of the day which proved so trying to many of us. We learn that he is now quite his old self again and expects to be at business soon.

—According to the *Pais* ex-President Prudente de Moraes, and not Dr. Bernardino de Campos, as had been previously stated, will succeed Dr. Rodrigues Alves in the senate, when the latter is elected governor of S. Paulo. Dr. Bernardino de Campos, it seems, will be elected deputy, and it is expected that he will preside over the chamber and that ex-President Prudente de Moraes will be elected president *pro tem* of the senate.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that Vicente Baptista, the merchant who was arrested some time ago while leaving Friburgo palace, was rearrested last Tuesday and, although ill at the time, was taken to prison and held in close custody, not even being permitted to communicate with his friends and relatives, who are very uneasy about him. The *Gazeta* asserts that the prisoner's only crime is his resemblance to an Italian who has been engaged in passing counterfeit money.

—The *Pais* thinks that the affairs of the war department are going to the demitition bow-wow. At the barracks of the 7th battalion of infantry Moreira Cesar's portrait has been taken down so that the wall may be painted (green, we presume) and at the military school Gen. Teixeira Junior has caused the arrest of an ensign for conduct that is described as dishonest and unworthy of an officer and gentleman. And what increases the *Pais*'s indignation is that the general is said to add in his order for the arrest that unfortunately there are too many such officers in the army.

—The local press seems to have decided to take a humorous view of everything connected with the police. The arrival of Afonso Coelho is described in the comic and sensational vein that characterized the accounts of the action of the police in regard to the robbery of Luiz de Rezende's jewellery shop.

—The two great sensations of last week were the arrival of the celebrated convict Afonso Coelho on the cruiser *Parahyba* and the incendiary language of local journalists who, inflamed with a sudden desire to burn the funding scheme currency deposits, worked themselves up into a real hot fury over the assumption that Rothschild and the foreign banks in this city were endeavoring to throw cold water on the idea. We trust our fiery conferees will pardon us for saying that, while we admire the ardent patriotism that induces them to wish to reduce to ashes what has certainly been the root of considerable evil, we are compelled by candor to add that to attempt to make this a pretext for an attack on Rothschild and the foreign banks, who it seems to us, enter into the question like Pilate into the creed, is, in our opinion, a burning shame.

—It is not generally known that the American minister to Brazil, Mr. Charles Page Bryan, is a poet. Col. John Hay, Bret Hartle, J. J. Platt and a host of others who have held diplomatic and consular positions representing the United States have attained fame as poets, but we did not know, until we saw it in a native paper recently that Mr. Bryan had the gift of song. The *Noticia* of last week had a mutilated version of two verses of a poem entitled, «There is no death!» The first verse was printed fairly correctly, but the second we can only make out from the beautiful and close Spanish translation that follows, made by Sr. Luis Barros Mendes of Santiago de Chile. We do not reproduce the fine Spanish lines as few of our readers read Spanish poetry and our space is limited, but we hope Mr. Bryan will enable us to give a correct copy of his original verses in our next issue.

—With sincere regret we have to chronicle the death of another well-known member of our English speaking community in the person of Mr. Thomas M. Campbell. Mr. Campbell had been in indifferent health since his return from Scotland a couple of years ago, but no one of his friends expected him to die so quickly. On Monday week he was at his post in the office of the Leopoldina railway, and complained of feeling unwell. He went to bed on reaching home, but attached so little importance to his ailment that he refused to see a doctor until Wednesday evening, when Dr. Leal pronounced his case to be a slight attack of gastric fever. He was well nursed and no one had fears of a fatal result. He was perfectly sensible at 6 p.m. on Friday and was speaking of his future plans to a friend, but at 7 p.m. he became delirious, his temperature rose rapidly, he lost consciousness and died quietly at 10 p.m. During his last hours messengers were rushing in all directions for doctors, but the first to arrive came too late. The Leopoldina Company generously defrayed the cost of his funeral, which took place at the Gamba cemetery the following day, the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw reading the funeral service. Mr. Campbell had a diversified experience in the course of his life as draper, tea-taster, Cape mounted rifleman, railway book-keeper, coffee broker and exchange broker. It was, however, as a railway book-keeper he was at his best and we were glad to hear that he had been appointed to that position on the Leopoldina railway some six months ago. He was of a genial nature, hearty and true in his friendships, with manners characteristic of himself alone. We could have better spared a better man.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL.—On the 10th inst. at his residence in Rio, THOMAS MILLS CAMPBELL, of gastric fever. The deceased was 35 years of age and a native of Arbroath, Scotland.

DIED.

SMYTHE.—In this city on February 27th, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Carlos A. d'Amara, Mrs. EMMA J. SMYTHE, of Lynn, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

BUSINESS NOTES

—What need is there for a 400-reis nickel piece?

—The indications are that exchange will not go up a penny on that Buenos Aires quest.

—On the 10th inst., according to a telegram of that date, there were 120,000 bags of sugar at the warehouses in Maceió.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* reports that the sum of 5,500,000 liras has been raised in Italy for establishing a new bank in this city.

—It is said that preparations for the supply of Jundiahy, São Paulo, with potable water are so well advanced that work will soon be initiated.

—The *Pais* thinks the foreign banks to blame for the enormous accumulations of currency in their coffers. Does the *Pais* think that the Banks compel depositors to leave their cash with them?

—A rubber goods combination has been effected in the United States by Mr. Charles R. Flint, with a capital of \$25,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred cumulative stock and \$25,000,000 of common stock. The organization, or «trust», will include many of the principal rubber manufacturing companies in the United States.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 13th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
399,435,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	862,000--- 864,000
104,587,000	104,536,000	Bonds of 1893.....	1,000	875 000--- 875 000
119,600	104,656,000	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	955 000--- 955 000
30,000,000	119,600	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000--- 1,000 000
51,885,000	20,079,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,920 000--- 1,450 000
109,594,000	18,590,000	do do 1893, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,360 000--- 1,360 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	do do 1888, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	710 000--- 710 000
11,709,000	11,709,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	850 000--- 850 000
5,000,000	4,228,200	do do Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	450 000--- 475 000
55,000,000	65,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	164 000--- 164 000
600,000	600,000	do do Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	150 000--- 150 000
10,000,000	21,613,200	do do Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	150 000--- 150 000
25,000,000	25,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	150 000--- 150 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	150 000--- 150 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	150 000--- 150 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	150 000--- 150 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercia do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, Jan. 1899	220\$000---
15,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercia do Rio de Janeiro, 2nd series.....	200	3,370,000\$	8000, ditto, 1899	221 000--- 85\$000
24,000,000	400,000	391,808	60	Construtor do Brazil.....	60	1,645,000	4000, Ang. 1892	11 500--- 12 500
10,000,000	80,000	77,786	200	Credito Alor.....	200	1,740,000	2000, Jan. 1896	14 000---
8,000,000	40,000	38,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,000	12 1/2, ditto 1892	70 000--- 75 000
25,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	790,000	4000, Jan. 1899	25 000--- 25 000
750,000	15,000	15,000	50	Pineirarios Publicos.....	50	62,910	2500, Jan. 1899	48 500--- 48 500
1,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	212,850	4000, Jan. 1899	95 000--- 95 000
10,807,600	54,038	54,038	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	95,538	4000, Jan. 1899	185 000--- 185 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	17,250,000	6000, Jan. 1899	175 000--- 175 000
107,382,000	538,013	538,013	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	3,340,000	12000, Jan. 1899	20 000---
20,000,000	100,000	99,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	7,479,104	12000, Jan. 1899	250 000--- 250 000
20,000,000	100,000	99,000	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,479,104	12000, Jan. 1899	123 000---
20,000,000	100,000	99,000	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	2,185,326	11 1/2, July 1898	190 000---
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	12 1/2, July 1898	12 000---
20,000,000	100,000	99,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	221,130	12 1/2, July 1898	100 000--- 115 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,073	200	do do do 2nd series.....	200	1,656,703	10 1/2, ditto 1898	12 000---
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	600,000	12 1/2, July 1898	145 000---
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	800,000	12 1/2, July 1898	140 000---
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	605,000	7500, Jan. 1895	140 000---
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	120 000---
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	120 000---	do do do	do do do
---	---	7,267	---	do do do	---	---	do do do	do do do
---	---	80,000	---	do do do	---	---	do do do	do do do

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	---	6500--- 8500
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	25	---	---	8 000--- 8500
12,000,000	60,000	40,747	100	do do do	10	---	---	---
20,000,000	100,000	---	200	Machado e Campos.....	100	65,000	---	---
61,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Muzambinho.....	200	5,901,489	int. Sept. 93	18 000--- 7 000
---	---	20,475	---	do do do	20	---	---	8 000---
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	100	Oeste de Minas.....	100	---	int. Jan. 91	---
70,000,000	350,000	---	200	do do do	20	---	6 1/2, June, 92	45 000--- 10 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	Quilombo.....	200	1,385,541	6500, Feb. 86	1 500--- 15750
41,000,000	210,000	---	200	União Sorocabana-Itatuna.....	200	45,710	int. Jan. 12	---
12,500,000	62,500	---	200	União Valenciana.....	200	508,388	---	4 250---
---	---	---	---	Sapucahy.....	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	do do do	---	---	---	---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	163,989	---	80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carril Urubano.....	200	5,447	14500, July 91	160\$000---
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	499,308\$	2 300, Oct. 98	175 500--- 180 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	105,890\$	8 000, July 91	130 000---
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovão.....	200	30,999	5 000, Aug. 98	---
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	---	---	---
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	---	---	---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	100\$000---
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	---	---	3 500---
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	---	10 000, Aug. 98	300\$000---
672,400	3,362	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	50,598	---	---
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	---	---	---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alfama.....	200\$	85,015\$	10500--- Aug. 98	170\$000---
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,654	7 000, Aug. 98	120 000---
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anageu).....	200	39,471	10 000--- July 98	230 000---
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10 000--- July 98	150 000---
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Confiança.....	200	20,613	10 000--- Jan. 99	150 000---
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	23,555	10 000--- July 98	135 000---
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,498	---	---
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	156,493	30 000--- Jan. 98	---
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000--- July 98	---
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	77,401	10 000--- July 98	170 000---
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Magnese.....	200	5,000	10 000--- July 98	210 000---
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manifactora Fluminense.....	200	26,186	10 000--- Aug. 98	200 000---
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	468,802	5 000--- Mar. 99	40 000---
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	116,055	15 000--- Sept. 98	175 000---
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	---	Oct. 95	---
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	32,554	4 000--- July 98	25 000---
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Santa Lucia.....	200	---	---	---
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	---	---	---
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	39,658	---	300 000---
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,145,644	20 1/2--- Aug. 97	150 000---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Aliança.....	20\$	43,678\$	15000, July 97	6\$000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	10 000, Jan. 99	320\$000---
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza.....	30	15,584	1 500, Jan. 99	10 000---
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	200	200,000	5 000, Mar. 98	25 000---
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Fidelidade.....	150	358,752	7 000, Jan. 98	30 000---
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garamita.....	100	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	15 000---
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	General.....	200	400,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	32 000---
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnizadora.....	20	14,935	15 000, Jan. 98	13 000---
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providencia.....	20	350,000	3 000, Jan. 99	48 000---
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prospereidade.....	20	126,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	15 000---

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200	---	6 1/2, July 91	25\$000---
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carros Tattersall Moreaux.....	50	35,790\$	6 000, Jan. 99	100\$000---
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carros Tattersall Moreaux.....	200	31,228	6 000, Jan. 99	110 000---
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	---	Mar. 95	200 000---
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Decas de Santos.....	200	---	July 98	295 000---
25,500,000	127,500	all	200	Meatmarkets no Brazil.....	200	2,005,472	8 000, Jan. 92	21 000---
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	2,205,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	2 000---
2,000,000	10,000	9,000	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	48,079	July 98	125 000---
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	do Pains (newspaper).....	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	---
5,542,910	27,710	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,015,181	10 000, Feb. 95	50 000---
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Matte Laranjeira (Paraguay tea).....	200	300,000	13 000, Jan. 99	95 000---
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	34,210	9 1/2, Aug. 98	20 000---
541,150	2,706	all	100	Santamento do Rio de Janeiro.....	100	871,601	10 000, Aug. 98	35 000---
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	5 000, July 98	40 000---
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	56,441	5 000, Aug. 93	200 000---
500,000	2,500	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	29,987	July 98	200 000---

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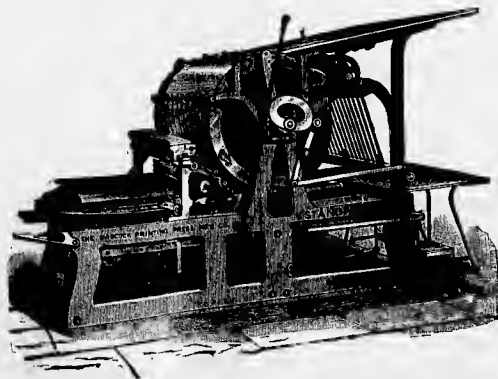
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been published as *The South American Mail* and *The*
British and American Mail. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

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ITAPERUNAwill sail for
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